NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLICY

President Nixon Addresses Nation

8-Point Proposal Offered For Peace In Indochina

The following are the proposed eight major points of President Richard Nixon's plan for a negotiated settlement of the Vietnam War that could bring lasting peace to the whole of Indochina. The President summarized the plan for the American people in his 8:30 p.m., Jan. 25 speech over Nationwide television. About 30 hours later, at the 142nd session of the Paris peace talks, the plan was formally presented to Hanoi representatives by Republic of Vietnam Ambassador Pham Dang Lam, as spokesman for his country and the United States.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 11, No. 15 **February 10, 1972**

1. There will be a total withdrawal from South Vietnam of all U.S. forces and other foreign forces allied with the government of South Vietnam within six months of an agreement.

2. The release of all military men and innocent civilians captured throughout Indochina will be carried out in parallel with the troop withdrawals mentioned in Point 1. Both sides will present a complete list of military men and innocent civilians held throughout Indochina on the day the agreement is signed. The release will begin on the same day as the troop withdrawals and will be completed when they are completed.

3. The following principles will govern the political future of South Vietnam:

The political future of South Vietnam will be left for the South Vietnamese people to decide for themselves, free from outside interference.

There will be a free and democratic Presidential election in South Vietnam

(Continued On Page 7)

CITIZENSHIP: Voting

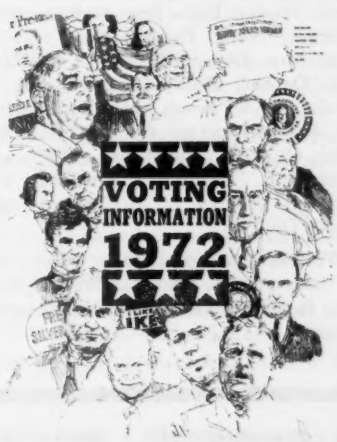
DoD Pamphlet 'Voting Information—1972' Distributed To Commanders, Counselors

Officials of the Federal Voting Assistance Task Force announced in January that copies of Defense Department pamphlet "Voting Information—1972" have been distributed to Service publications depots. Commanders and voting counselors, who have not received copies, should make inquiries through publications channels.

The pamphlet, which is a compilation of State laws covering the voting rights of members of the armed forces, their spouses, and eligible dependents, was put together from information submitted by election officials in the various States and Territories as well as the District of Columbia.

In the event that changes are made by the State authorities in the dates of primary elections or the qualifications of voters, this information will be distributed through the same Service-distribution channels as the original pamphlet. The worldwide outlets of the American Forces Press Service and the American Forces Radio and Television Service will also carry announcements throughout the months of "Election Year 1972."

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley, who is responsible for the DoD voting information program, recently stated, "Commanders at all levels must insure that military and civilian personnel of the armed forces are informed of their rights to vote and assisted in obtaining information and ballots from their respective States. This responsibility must include spouses of these individuals and their dependents, if eligible. Essential voting information will be provided on a continuing basis through the Military Departments for distribution worldwide."



AFRTS Broadcasters Were Killed In Thailand

Painting Honors Memory Of 9 Airmen At Pentagon Ceremony

Nine Air Force broadcasters, with the American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS), who were killed April 10, 1970, in Thailand, were honored posthumously in a simple ceremony Dec. 15, 1971, at the Pentagon.

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley presented Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Richard J. Borda with a painting honoring the memory of the nine airmen. Mr. Borda accepted the painting for the Air Force Art Program.

The painting depicts the actual appearance of the American Forces Radio and Television Station at Udorn, Thailand, before it was destroyed by an F-4 Phantom which took the lives of the airmen on duty. The Phantom had been seriously damaged in a combat mission and was attempting an emergency landing.

Commemorative Plaque

The names of the men killed in the accident have been recorded on a commemorative plaque on the painting. They are: TSgt. Frank D. Ryan, Mercer Island, Wash.; TSgt. Roy Walker, Albuquerque, N.M.; TSgt. Jack A. Hawley, Wakeman, Ohio; SSgt. James T. Howard, Denver, Colo.; SSgt. Edward W. Strain, Myrtle Beach, S.C.; SSgt. Alfred N. Potter, Forrest Grove, Ore.; Sgt. John C. Rose, Bloomford, N.J.; A1C Thomas L. Waterman, Roanoke, Va.; and A1C Andrew C. McCartney, Lakewood, Ohio.

Technical Sergeant John Lynch, one of the survivors, who was Station Manager at AFRTS Udorn, attended the ceremony.

COMMEMORATIVE CEREMONY HONORING AFRTS BROADCASTERS. From left to right, John C. Broger, Director, Office of Information for the Armed Forces; Roger T. Kelley, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs); Richard J. Borda, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Manpower and Reserve Affairs); and Lieutenant General Marvin L. McNickle, Commander, 13th Air Force, Pacific Air Forces.

DEFENSE POLICY

Adm. Moorer Attests To Soviet Buildup

'Security' Noted In U.S. Military-Industry Teamwork

Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, USN, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at a meeting Jan. 20 of the National Security Industrial Association at Los Angeles, Calif., said, "I believe that we Americans do ourselves a disservice by berating what is alleged to be a military-industrial complex, when the efforts of the military-industry team have given the American people a security which few nations have enjoyed."

As he looked ahead to the decade of the 1970s, he was both cautious and hopeful, pointing out that we are at the end of an era of overwhelming U.S. superiority in military power. This is so because the Soviets have been able to shift the military balance due, in good part, to a costly war in Vietnam.

In citing the Soviet buildup, he focused first on their strategic arms. In 1965, the U.S. held more than a 4-to-1 ratio over the Soviet Union in both intercontinental and submarine launched ballistic missiles.

Fewer ICBM Launchers

Today, the U.S. has fewer operational ICBM launchers than the Soviets, with the latter now holding an approximate 3-to-2 advantage.

In Surface Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBMs) the U.S. fleet of 41 Polaris submarines now outnumbers the Soviet fleet of about 25 operational boats, but they are building their Yankee-class submarine at such a rate that they could overtake the U.S. numerically by 1973. This submarine, like Polaris, has 16 tubes for launching missiles.

Prospects in the air are better, according to the admiral. "In the area of intercontinental bombers, the U.S. has a substantial lead over the Soviets—a lead which is expected to continue through the mid-1970s. However, the Soviets have developed and are now testing a supersonic bomber which they may produce and deploy."

Defense Edge

The Soviets, however, have had the edge on the defensive side of the strategic picture, far exceeding this Nation in the number of air defense radar sites, command and control facilities, surface-to-air missile launchers, and interceptor aircraft.

In Antiballistic Missile (ABM) defenses, they have an operational system which is designed to provide an area defense for the region surrounding Moscow. The corresponding U.S. Safeguard program, which will provide protection for a portion of our retaliatory Minuteman forces, will not attain an initial operating capability, under current authorizations, until the mid-1970s.

With these facts, there is a way to assess the over-all strategic balance between this Nation and the Soviets. There are three general indexes that are normally used to summarize the over-all strategic balance. These are numbers of delivery vehicles, megatonnage and number of warheads.

"All of these measures," he emphasized, "must be weighed in appropriate

(Continued On Page 6)

RESEARCH/ENGINEERING

NAVY RESCUE SUB DIVES NEARLY ONE MILE, RESTS BRIEFLY ON PACIFIC OCEAN BOTTOM

RESCUE SUBMARINE. A deep submergence rescue vehicle (DSRV) is loaded aboard a U.S. Air Force Military Airlift Command C-141A Starlifter cargo aircraft for a flight to San Diego, Calif.
(Official U.S. Navy Photo)

The U.S. Navy's second rescue submarine, DSRV-2 (Deep Submergence Rescue Vehicle-2), has completed its first deep dive to 5,000 feet in the Pacific Ocean about 35 miles southwest of San Diego.

All equipment and subsystems worked normally as the 50-foot, torpedo-shaped submarine passed 5,000 feet, an hour after submerging and sat briefly on the bottom at 5,128 feet.

The DSRVs 1 and 2 are the major elements in a prospective rescue system for saving the lives of submarine crewmen whose vessels are stranded on the ocean floor. They can seal themselves to the escape hatch of a stricken vessel and take aboard as many as 24 rescuees on each dive.

The rescue subs can be transported on their own specially-designed trucks, and the complete system can be airlifted aboard three C-141 Starlifter jet transports.

The goal of the system is to place a DSRV at the site of an accident within 24 hours of its occurrence.

— DEFENSE DOLLARS DO EXTRA DUTY —

by MELVIN R. LAIRD
Secretary of Defense

One thing that I learned as Secretary of Defense is that my position keeps me in touch with youth. The military is probably the youngest adult organization in America. The average age of its members is 22.6 years. In addition, thousands of high school and college students have visited the Pentagon during the past year to discuss national security programs and policies and to ask questions concerning the many facets of their Defense establishment.

I find among American youth widespread awareness of the progress toward peace which our Nation has made in the past three years. Young people understand now that our involvement in Vietnam is drawing to an end. Soon the number of American servicemen in Vietnam will be 400,000 below the number at the time President Richard Nixon assumed office. American combat casualties, which ran as high as 560 in a single week in 1968, now average fewer than 10 a week.

And, largely because of our progress towards peace, we have been able to reduce draft calls below 100,000 for 1971 as we look forward to Zero Draft calls by mid-1973. Not only has the use of the draft been curtailed, but the entire Selective Service System has been revamped to provide greater fairness in the process of selecting those who serve in the armed forces. These are changes which are overwhelmingly approved by young America.

Often during discussions at the Pentagon, or with Department of Defense military officials visiting their schools, young people question the cost of maintaining the defense of our country, and suggest that more funds should be made available for solving our domestic problems. The truth is that there have been great shifts already in the Federal budget and that the share devoted to defense has decreased from 43 per cent in 1968, to a current 32 per cent.

Many people think that every dollar spent for defense takes away from the

— U.S. Executive Guidance Series —

This is the tenth in a series of articles to appear in Commanders Digest written by top officials within the United States Government. These articles span a variety of important subjects which have a continuing bearing on our Nation and its youth—from the Executive branch of Government point of view.

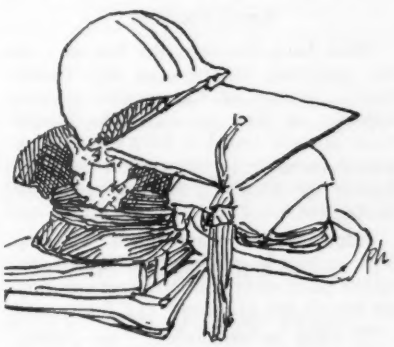
accomplishment of the social purposes of the Nation and from the solution of pressing domestic problems. Actually, many defense dollars do double duty. In addition to buying security, they often contribute significantly to the solution of the domestic problems which concern so many of our citizens today. Defense funds spent on increased knowledge about drug control, equal opportunity and medical research are examples.

Another example, often overlooked, is the fact that the armed forces is an educational institution of major importance. In vocational training, they offer a scope of courses unmatched in any civilian school system. About 85 per cent of the skills for which the armed forces train their people are skills that are used in the civilian job market. Further, approximately 15 per cent of those in military service are pursuing academic courses; all but a few as part-time students in addition to regular military duties, at all levels in the educational structure.

In the field of health, the Department of Defense has traditionally made many important contributions to improved care and treatment for the people of the Nation. The introduction of smallpox vaccination into the United States and the discovery of the cure for yellow fever are among the great advances in medicine for which the military can claim credit. The use of helicopters for medical evacuation is being introduced in civilian medical practice after the armed forces did the pioneering work in developing techniques. Among other discoveries that military medicine has contributed are anti-malaria drugs, a vaccince to prevent some forms of meningitis and typhus, techniques for treating burns and grafting and replacing tissue, and effective equipment for the management of trauma and shock.

Still another field, in which dollars spent by the Defense Department help to show the way toward solution of a major social problem, is the field of housing. At George Air Force Base in California, DoD is building 200 housing units at the rate of one house each day. They are constructed in various combinations of standard modules produced by a factory at the construction site. We expect the cost of these homes to be 15 to 20 per cent lower than conventionally constructed houses. This will help to put good housing within the reach of a great number of families in our Nation who are currently priced out of the housing market.

Through an agency which I established in the Department of Defense, called the Domestic Action Council, I have personally sought to see to it that more defense dollars do double duty, collaborating with civilian agencies in dealing with social problems. The President's budget for 1972 estimates that $7.5 billion of the funds requested for the Defense Department for the fiscal year will serve such social purposes as education, manpower-training, housing and health.



As these important aspects of the activities of the Defense Department become better known, an increasing number of young Americans will understand that military service, in addition to assuring our Nation's security, offers many opportunities for other types of service to their fellowman and affords greater outlets for the satisfaction of youthful idealism than do most civilian occupations.

MILITARY STRENGTH FIGURES FOR DECEMBER, 1971 SUMMARIZED BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Total numerical strength of the armed forces on Dec. 31, 1971, based on preliminary reports, was 2,520,405. This represents a decrease of 58,128 from the Nov. 30, 1971, combined strength of 2,578,533.

December strength figures for each Service, with month-ago and year-ago figures for comparison, follow:

ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY PERSONNEL

	Dec. 31, 1971 Preliminary	Nov. 30, 1971	Dec. 31, 1970
TOTAL DoD	2,520,405	2,578,533	2,874,483
Army	966,392	1,007,663	1,233,584
Navy	600,885	610,985	650,092
Marine Corps	199,426	202,658	231,667
Air Force	753,702	757,227	759,140

The figures represent full-time military personnel comprising both regulars and reserves on continuous active duty and officer candidates including cadets at the Military and Air Academies and midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

SECURITY NOTED

(Continued From Page 3)

combination, together with such factors as range, accuracy, and penetration capability, in order to gain a comprehensive comparison."

Slight Margin

In total delivery vehicles, this Nation has a slight margin at present, but it is estimated that the Soviets can match this Nation within the next year or two and then move into the lead.

In megatonnage, the Soviets are already far superior since their missile forces have greater payload capacity than U.S. missiles. Only in numbers of offensive warheads, a significant factor in the equation, is the United States likely to hold a lead over the Soviets during this decade, because of the nation's capabilities and programs to Multiple Independent Reentry Vehicle (MIRV) portions of the ICBM and SLBM forces.

Soviet Potential

Even here, however, the Soviets have the potential to overtake the United States because of the greater payload capacity of their missiles. The Soviets have already tested a MIRV and it is only reasonable to expect that they will master the MIRV technology sometime in the future.

Adm. Moorer summarized the strategic picture by saying, "We have reached the point where our strategic superiority has all but vanished.

"I want to emphasize," he pointed out, "that I do not believe that we are today in an inferior position with respect to the Soviets. I am concerned, however, for the future. The momentum behind the Soviet buildup is a reality we simply cannot ignore, and unless we can arrest or counterbalance the Soviet momentum, we could actually find ourselves with an inferior strategic posture in the years ahead."

The Soviet Union, he emphasized, has long been the most formidable single land power in Europe. They have modernized their land forces—and those of their Warsaw Pact partners—to provide greater mobility with tanks and armored personnel carriers and to achieve greater striking power with artillery and tactical missile launchers.

In the air, they have maintained a steady pace in prototype development. While the U.S. developed one fighter during the '60s, the F-111, the Soviets produced about eight. They now have in operation a Mach 3 fighter, the Foxbat, which is superior, in some respects, to any U.S. fighter in operational use today.

Naval Expansion

"In the expansion of naval power," the admiral warned, "the Soviets have taken tremendous strides, moving zealously from a maritime strategy of coastal defense, which they held until the mid-'50s, to one which reaches into all the oceans of the world. Their progress has been truly remarkable."

Their attack and cruise missile submarine force is the largest in the world and they are modernizing that fleet with nuclear powered boats which they are building at a faster rate than the U.S.

The Soviet fleet of major surface combatant ships now approaches the U.S. fleet in total numbers. During the five-year period between 1966 and 1971, Soviet production of combatant and amphibious ships more than doubled that of the U.S. In modern ship building capability, they are second to none.

The Soviet Union now has underway an energetic Merchant Marine program to expand its existing capacity of 13 million deadweight tons, to 20 million tons by 1980. Since 1950, it has more thant ripled its number of merchant ships and has increased its tonnage by a factor of five.

Adm. Moorer said, "I have had people ask me how the Soviets have been able to make these rapid strides in military power in relation to the United States. Aside from the implications of the firm control their government exercises over resources, there are two factors which have given the Soviets a definite advantage."

War Costs

War cost was one factor. At one point, the full costs of the war reached a high of nearly $29 billion. Costs to the Soviets, on the other hand, probably did not exceed $1.5 billion in any one year.

Manpower costs were another factor. In 1964, manpower and related costs absorbed about 43 per cent of the U.S. defense budget. This year, these same costs have risen to over 50 per cent of the budget and are projected to climb to 60 per cent in the next five years.

On the other hand, the Soviets are spending not more than 30 per cent of their budget on manpower costs, and even that percentage may be high.

Similar Increases

U.S. industry has experienced similar cost increases which, in turn, impact on the cost of military equipment.

Adm. Moorer then said, "So when you consider that the U.S. and the Soviets are spending equivalent amounts for defense, the differentials in war and manpower costs have given the Soviets a marginal monetary advantage, in the tens of billions of dollars, which they have been able to apply to expansion and modernization of their forces."

In the field of negotiations, Adm. moorer said that we are engaged in the sixth round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) and that both sides are working in a serious and constructive manner.

In the area of arms control, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) alliance has taken the initiative to engage the Warsaw Pact nations in discussions of mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe.

Adm. Moorer cautioned in regard to these negotiations, ". . . Our approach to these negotiations must be realistic rather than idealistic. We have no assurances that negotiations will be successful and in the absence of such assurances in the form of agreements, we must be prepared with the necessary options."

Research and Development

In urging a vigorous research and development program he pointed out that there is a need to inform the American people that a five- to ten-year lead time is required for development of modern weapons systems. They need also to understand that research is a protection against technological surprises, and that research and development initiatives taken today will determine our national security in the future.

He emphasized, "Looking at the broad spectrum of our military structure, an over-all change in force capabilities is a gradual transition in which we remove the most obsolescent at the bottom, so to speak, as we modernize at the top.

"Because of the Vietnam War, we were spending for attrition and not for modernization. We now find ourselves trying

to play catch-up ball in the area of modernization."

High-Cost Years

Avoiding the high-cost war years, the admiral pointed out for comparative purposes the Fiscal Year 1972 budget of $75.8 billion appears as a 50 per cent increase over the FY 64 budget of $50.8 billion. When the two budgets are compared in constant FY 72 prices—that is, allowing for pay and price increases over the span of eight years—the FY 64 budget would equate to $79.7 billion. Thus, on a comparable buying-power basis, the current defense budget is five per cent lower than the pre-war level and the U.S. is paying for the war within the lower level.

With troop reductions in Vietnam, now more than 70 per cent of the authorized high in FY 68, the U.S. will have honed down its over-all manpower strength to a force of about 2.4 million personnel by the end of this fiscal year. This will be almost 300,000 below the pre-war level.

Fewer Divisions

At the same time, the Nation will have fewer Army divisions, fewer carriers and ships, and fewer tactical air squadrons than the U.S. had in FY 64.

Adm. Moorer continued, "We must concentrate on more firepower per man." Of equal importance, "We must attract into the Services personnel who are highly skilled and motivated." This can be done only with the support of the American people, because as he cautioned, "they will not join any profession that is looked upon by the public with distance and disfavor. It is just that simple."

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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8-POINT PROPOSAL

(Continued From Page 1)

within six months of an agreement. This election will be organized and run by an independent body representing all political forces in South Vietnam which will assume its responsibilities on the date of the agreement. This body will, among other responsibilities, determine the qualification of candidates. All political forces in South Vietnam can participate in the election and present candidates. There will be international supervision of this election.

One month before the Presidential election takes place, the incumbent President and Vice President of South Vietnam will resign. The Chairman of the Senate, as caretaker head of the government, will assume administrative responsibilities except for those pertaining to the election, which will remain with the independent election body.

The United States, for its part, declares that it:

—Will support no candidate and will remain completely neutral in the election.

—Will abide by the outcome of this election and any other political processes shaped by the South Vietnamese people themselves.

—Is prepared to define its military and economic assistance relationship with any government that exists in South Vietnam.

Both sides agree that:

—South Vietnam, together with the other countries of Indochina, should adopt a foreign policy consistent with the military provisions of the 1954 Geneva Accords.

—Reunification of Vietnam should be decided on the basis of discussions and agreements between North and South Vietnam without constraint and annexation from either party, and without foreign interference.

4. Both sides will respect the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina and those of 1962 on Laos. There will be no foreign intervention in the Indochinese countries and the Indochinese peoples will be left to settle their own affairs by themselves.

5. The problems existing among the Indochinese countries will be settled by the Indochinese parties on the basis of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's affairs. Among the problems that will be settled is the implementation of the principle that all armed forces of the countries of Indochina must remain within their national frontiers.

6. There will be a general ceasefire throughout Indochina, to begin when the agreement is signed. As part of the ceasefire, there will be no further infiltration of outside forces into any of the countries of Indochina.

7. There will be international supervision of the military aspects of this agreement including the ceasefire and its provisions, the release of prisoners of war and innocent civilians, the withdrawal of outside forces from Indochina, and the implementation of the principle that all armed forces of the countries of Indochina must remain within their national frontiers.

8. There will be an international guarantee for the fundamental national rights of the Indochinese peoples, the status of all the countries in Indochina, and lasting peace in this region.

Both sides express their willingness to participate in an international conference for this and other appropriate purposes.

JOBS FOR VETERANS

Customs 'Sky Marshals' Arrest 539 During Year

There are approximately 1,300 Customs security officers (sky marshals), mostly Vietnam veterans, U.S. Customs officials have reported.

More than 36,000 potentially lethal weapons were seized or detained in their first year on the job. And, in the process, 539 arrests were made.

The program to stop aircraft hijacking has been marked by 20 arrests aboard aircraft; seven in response to announced skyjackings and 13 involving serious threats to the safety of flights.

There were 519 arrests made during pre-departure flight checks and Customs security officers responded to over 50 bomb threats. Guns, knives, cocked spear guns, tear gas containers and grenades were included among the 36,459 potentially dangerous weapons taken into custody.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Korean Network Communications System Upgraded

A project to improve U.S. military and government communications systems in the Republic of Korea is scheduled for completion in November, 1972.

The Korean wideband network (KWN), described as the U.S. communications backbone in Korea, is being upgraded by the U.S. Army Strategic Communications Command (STRATCOM).

The KWN, part of the U.S. Defense Communications System (DCS), spans some 240 miles with land-lines VHF radio and military/commercial microwave tropospheric-scatter radio systems. The network is made up of a 15-site DCS mainline subsystem, interconnecting with subsystems that support the Korean Army and Air Force.

The KWN upgrading program, approved by the U.S. Secretary of Defense in 1969, is designed to satisfy urgent communications requirements through selective improvement of U.S. systems and the expansion and integration of Korean military systems.

Phase I of the KWN upgrade was completed in January, 1971, and replaced 10-year old equipment with transistorized gear.

During the current final upgrade, the KWN is being expanded from 360 to 600 channels and new technical control facilities are planned for six sites.

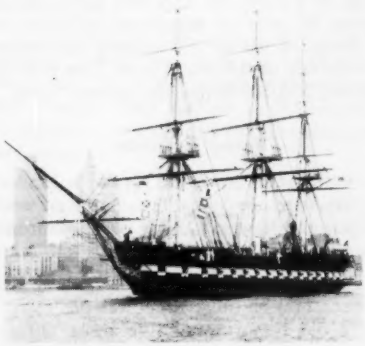
The U.S. Air Force is assisting in the upgrading of the Korean Air Force system, which will also be linked to the KWN.

STRATCOM-Pacific's Communications Electronics Engineering Installation Agency is responsible for system engineering of the upgrade project, while STRATCOM's Communications System Agency at Ft. Monmouth, N.J., is the over-all project agency.

ARMED FORCES INITIATIVES

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT. Two senior NCOs assigned to the 62nd Medical Group at Fort Lewis, Washington, have been chosen to attend the new Physicians' Assistant Program leading to an appointment as a warrant officer. Sergeant First Class Dennis McCullough, Group Intelligence Sergeant, and Master Sergeant Kenneth L. Sourloc, Assistant Operations Sergeant, have been selected to participate in the medical specialty course at Brooke Army Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. In addition to receiving a warrant officer appointment upon completing the program, the NCOs will receive an Associate of Science degree in Health Science from Baylor University. The purpose of the Physicians' Assistant Program is to relieve battalion surgeons of some of the routine duties and initial diagnostic responsibilities in Army medical care.

DOMESTIC ACTION. Volunteers to lead a Sea Scouting Program are urgently needed in the First Naval District, so said Rear Admiral Joseph C. Wylie, the Commandant of the First Naval District. A plan is underway to establish the USS Constitution, oldest commissioned ship in the Navy, as the Flagship of the Sea Exploring Program of the Boston Council. Because of the small number of naval personnel attached to the ship, it became necessary to look elsewhere for additional volunteers. It is hoped that the ship will become a showcase for Scouting and an inspiration to Sea Explorers throughout the Nation.



CIVIC ACTION. The 61st Tactical Squadron recently provided airlift support for a project in support of the People-to-People Program jointly sponsored by the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission and the Animal Husband Experimental Station in the Portuguese' Azores Islands. The goal of the project is to see if channel catfish could be raised under controlled conditions in the Azores. If so, the fish could help alleviate the protein shortage in the islanders' diets during the winter months when the ocean is too rough for fishing.

DOMESTIC ACTION. Some day the youngsters who play at the controls of the old F-84 Thunder Streak jet fighter that is now on the grounds at East Windsor Regional School, Highstown, N.J., may be flying themselves. Their first experience at sitting in the cockpit of a plane is due, in good part, to the work of the men at the Aero Repair Shop of the Field Maintenance Squadron at McGuire Air Force Base. Shop mechanics dismantled the entire plane in order to remove every working part. Working on the 20-year-old ship was an interesting experience for the mechanics, who were, perhaps, as young as the teenagers it is now destined for—when the plane was flying missions over Korea.

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